CANADA.

Brem Our Own Gerranjum TORONTO, April 12, 1860.

Postmaster-General Smith has again started for Bugland, on business connected with the Canadian line of ocean steamships. The object of his visit is twofold: to arrange for the vessels calling at a porin the north of Ireland, and to advocate the granting to them an imperial subsidy. Derry is the port at which it is desired to have the vessels call, at all searons of the year, and this port it is intended to connect with Scotland by steamers. When this is done, our vesse's will be able to bring twentyfour hours' later intelligence from Scotland, and to give a like advantage to some parts of England. This arrangement will considerably iscrease the amount of postage which our steamers receive, and it will also add, in a corresponding degree, to their general business. His performance of this service for the North of Ireland and Scotland is expected to strengthen the claim to an Imperial subsidy. It will interest the representatives of the North of Ireland and of Scotland in our line of Ocean steamers; and this is perhaps the best argumest that can be used with the Imperial Government. It was to obtain political support, beyond all doubt, that the subsidy was granted to the Lever line. But the claims of the Cauadian line to an Imperial subsidy will rest upon mich stronger grounds. When the telegraph is completed to Belle Isle, we skall be regularly in re-ceipt of intelligence from Europe in 54 or 6 days. Hen. Mr. Young, of Montreal, has gone to England on business connected with this extension of the line of telegraph; and I believe a great effort will be made to have it effected before the arrival of the Prince of Wales, on his visit to this country. In that case, the Queen mother can hear from the Prince every week; the intelligence being only six days old at farthest.

Mr. Young has in-hand another telegraphic pro-

ject, which it is understood he will bring before the attention of British espitalists. This is the fifth project of Shaffner, Tibbets & Co., or something very like it. The plan is to sink a cable from the Labrador coast to Greenland, a line across Green land, ano her cast to circulate, a rine across orecas-land to the Farce Islands, and a fourth from the latter point to some part of Europe. This scheme was too late in appearing to make itself a profitable fixed of that of Mr. Field; and it was abased over the shoulders of the parties who appeared as its pro-jectors and advocates. It remains to be seen what favor it will receive now that the scheme of a cable at a single stretch has, on the first experiment,

at a single stretch has, on the first experiment, proved a failure. Of course there will be the rivalry of the old company, who are just making new signs of life; but the two schemes will stand a fair chance of being regularly pitted against one another.

Our Minister of Finance proposes to enter into negotiations with France for the purpose of encouraging a direct trade between the two countries. And in connection with this he proposes to establish a free port at Gaspé, in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and another at Sauli Ste. Marie. There may not, at first blush, seem to be any such con-pection between these different subjects as would justify their treatment in the same set of resolu tions. But there is a connection, neverthe-less. The main object of establishing a free port at Gaspe is to attract thither the fishermen of the Gulf for supplies. It is thought that, if they can obtain European goods there duty free, there will seek their supplies. The extent of country to be entitled to the benefit of free imports is to be prescribed when the measure reaches a more ma-tured shape. Gaspé is two hundred miles ever a miserable land road from any other settled part of the country, and it is thought that this will afford a pretty good guaranty against sanuggling.
At the Sauit Ste. Marie, a fike prescribing of honits
will have to take place. The object of establishing
this latter free port is threefold: to encourage agricultural settlement in the neighborhood; to give a stimulus to the development of the mines on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and to direct the trade of Red River through Canada. At present, the Hudson's Bay Company pay \$50,000 a year for the transport of goods over the St. Paul route, and it is thought that this travel may be di-verted over the Fort William route. There is a large number of French fishing vessels in the Gul of St. Lawrence, and, if they were encouraged to come to Gaspe, they might bring back certain French goods, and thus tend to develop a direct trade between the two countries. The Finance Minister proposes to lower the import duties at present charged on French wines, brandies, and dried fruit, on condition, of course, that a corresponding advantage can be obtained for our timber, ships, and fish. Now that the deferential duty in favor of colonial timber has been abolished by the English Parliament, it behooves this province to look for a new market for this article, forming as it does the largest item in our list of exports.

Already France admits our timber on pretty easy terms; but she prehibits the importation of our ships altogether. This prohibition was removed during the Crimean war, and an attempt is to be made by Mr. Galt to have it removed altogether. The negotiations for the formation of a commercial treaty are to be carried on by our Gov-ernment through the French Consul at the port of Quebec, a functionary who only took up his residence there last year; all relations between Canada and France being broken up a century ago on the conquest of the country by England. Thus Canada is about to perform an act of sovereignty-the formation of a treaty with a foreign nation. Something of this sort she has already been doing, in the recent arrangements entered into with the United States, Prussia, and Belgium for the conveyance of mail matter across the Atlantic England was not well pleased with some of these arrangements, but our Postmaster-General, after baying a brush with the red tapists of St. Martins le Graud, carried the day, much to the chagrin of that pelf-cufficient man, Lord Elgin, who threw every possible obstacle in the way of the arrangement with France. It remains to be seen whether any objection will be taken to our forming a commercial treaty with France; but if there should be any objection o this kind, it will be met by the unanimous assertion on the part of our Legislature of the right to form auch a treaty.

A bill to exempt homestends and cortain

personal property from execution for debt, has received the sanction of a very large major-ity of the Legislative Assembly. The homestead ity of the Legislative Assembly. The homestead is to be exempted to the value of \$1,000. It may, however, be sold for taxes or for the purchase money; but there is to be no sale unless \$1,000 be bid. In order to entitle homestends to the exemp-tion they must be registered for that purpose; the personal property will be exempted without such a A few years ago a similar bill was scouted out of the Assembly, and it would probably now receive no greater degree of favor were it not for the late crisis. It is this which has wrought so great a change in the opinion of this branch of the Legislature. It remains to be seen whether the bill will be found equally acceptable to the other House. It is possible that they may reject it, and

thus delay its becoming law for a session or two.

The entire relations between debtor and creditor are under investigation before committees of both Houses. There is a party in the country which de mands the enactment of a bankrupt law; but they belong chiefly to the debtor class, and notoriously require the law for their own purposes. The most prominent advocate for a bankrupt law will, in few weeks, have judgments entered against him to the amount of over \$100,000. The Committee of the Assembly has power to report by bill; but there is no reason to believe that any bankrupt bill will pass this session. A large party will be contented with the Homestead Exemption bill, which, in not being retroactive, does not offend against sound principles of legislation, as a bankrupt law, re-re-netive in its operation, and searched for the first

The session of the Legislature will probably not extend far into the month of May. At one time, there was an idea of adjourning over till the visit of the Prince of Wales; but since that event will not take place till August, an adjournment becomes out

on a future occasion I will enter fully into the sub-ject, and show the various views that are expressed regarding it. FROM WASHINGTON.

APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE WHEN POTTER EN-TERED IT ON HIS RETURN FROM THE WARS-DEBATE ON HIS RESOLUTION FOR A CLERK OF

HIS COMMITTEE. HIS COMMITTEE.

Prem au Occusional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON. April 13, 1860.

This afternoon, about two o'clock, Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, after an absence of forty-eight hours. entered the House of Representatives. He came in without being heralded, in his usual quiet manner, taking the House by surprise. No sooner was his face recognized, than a score of Republican members rushed forward to greet him; and soon there was a universal uprising on that side of the Chamber, Petter retreating to the cloak-room, and the crowd following. The salutations were hearty and general, even the doorkeepers and pages participatog in the enthusiasm.

ing in the enthusiasm.

It was whispered from lip to lip in the galleries,
"That is Potter!" and soon the spectators from
bove were bending over to catch a better view of
the scene transpiring below.

For an hour or more before Mr. Potter came in,

termination of his affair with Pryor was the ubject of anxious comment upon the Democratic side of the Hall. Heads in clusters of threes and fours were in earnest but subdued cogitation; and though there was an occasional waive of the hand or other impatient gesture, indicating indifference or contempt even, yet the general aspect was ludi-crously grave and deprecatory. Usually, by 2 o'clock p. m., the mass of the Democracy gets to be hilarious, not to say jolly. The writer hereof has often been present when solemn and touching pray-ers were put up by gifted chaplains for the souls of honerable gentlemen; and occasionally, when impressive funeral rites were performed over the remains of some favorite member; but he has never witnessed upon the Democratic side of the House, and especially among the Chivalry, such a general and extreme elongation of counte-nance as was exhibited to day. We doubt whether the observant eye of Lavater himself ever saw seventy men whose combined faces displayed so many feet, lineal measure, as theirs. Nor did the gloof satisfaction which mantled every Republican cheek when Potter, standing erect, as is his wont, gray eye indicating self-possession and calm courage, was literally crowded into the cloak-room by the greetings and congratulations which his friends pressed upon him—nor did this unpremeditated and spontaneous tribute to the man who had "de non strated" that he stood by his words, while his vaunting foe had been compelled to eat his, tend to lighten up the visages and cheer the hearts of his drooping sympathizers in the other wing of

e Chamber.

Potter was in his place. But where was he of Potter was in his pince. But where was ac of the flowing black locks, protuberant nasal appen-dage, and vast expanse of shirt collar? No one in the House certainly knew, though men of ardent imaginations fancied that at that precise juncture he might be snugly esconced in a rear room of a dingy hotel in the ancient town of Alexandria, toying with an unpalatable dianer, and ruminating over the dietetic problem whether worms preferred to have their meat served up whole, or cut into

When Potter entered the House, the Committees were being called for reports. Not long after he came in, the Committee of Revolutionary Pensions, of which he is Chairman, was called. At its last meeting the Committee had resolved to ask the Honse to vote them a clerk. And now, when the Chair announced that reports from this Committee were in order, Potter rose. Instantly the House, which had been in unusual confusion all day, sank into the most profound silence. The Chivalry, especially, strained their eyes to catch the lineame the man who had crushed their champion under his heel, and now wanted a clerk for his Commit-tee. Quite a debate sprang up on his motion. Potter, in tones and manner which indicated not the slightest embarrassment on account of the novelty of his position, explained the reasons why his Committee needed a clerk. Barksdale, the vociterous, and Burnett, the dogged, opposed the mo-tion, but were careful to use the most respectful language toward Potter. He very seldom address-es the House; but ever since his encounter with itt and his backers, two years ago, whenever it has been necessary to allude to him, the Chivalry have called him "the member from Wisconsin."

Pryor invariably used this term in the colloquy with him on Wednesday.

But to-day! Barksdale and Burnett, in the running debate on the resolution, persistently called him either "the gentleman from Wisconsin," or, more frequently, "the honorable gentleman from Wisconsin." And Mr. Thomas of Tennessee, one of Potter's colleagues on the Committee, bestowed unmercated engaging moon the fidelity with unmeasured encomiums upon the fidelity with which he discharged his duties, informing the House that if all the other members were as laborious as "the honorable Chairman," there would be no need of having a c erk. During the rest of the debate, Thomas's key-note was echoed by all the dis-putants on the Democratic side, and Potter was thenceforward "the honorable Chairman of the Committee." How much virtue, to some eyes,

there is in the gleam of a bowie-knife!
Though the House had just denied Clerks to two or three Committees, it was evident that Potter's motion would privail. Burnett politely suggested an amendment. Potter rose and blandly accepted . Barksdale desired to propound a question to the honorable Chairman of the Committee," and the Chairman inclined his honorable ear toward the fiery Mississipian, and imparted to him the desired information. The manner in which the House went off into the usual buzz and turmoil while Burnett and the others were speaking, and sank into the deepest silence whenever Potter replied, was ludicrously interesting. Tom. Florence finally intimated that the House was ready for the vote, and the House agreed with Tom. Florence. The prestion was sustained, and on a call of Yeas and Navs the motion was adopted by about

THE POTTER AND PRYOR AFFAIR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, April 15, 1860. It turns out that Mr. Potter was more willing to meet the bravado of the Chivalry than I had supposed. Acting under the pressure of the numerous aggravated assaults upon the Republicans, from the date of the brutal attack upon Senstor Sumner until now, and stung to the quick by the systematic attemps at affront and humiliation practiced upon Northern forbearance all through the session, the manly instinct of Mr. Potter prompted him to take a step in advance of the counsels of more forbearing men. But for what he has done the sympathy of the whole Republican party in Congress goes out in warm and hearly support. It is perfectly well known that he has acted throughout from motives of the most honorable character, and in a spirit of testation of broils and violence. No man more ab-hors and loathes the barbarous, inhuman, and helish instincts and practices of the duclist. But along the severest self-denial. No man has a deeper dewith this disgust he possesses a spirit that rises and rebels against the persistent attempts at humiliating Northern representatives made and repeated on the floor of Congress. No person knows who has not himself dwelt and acted amid semi-barbacians and assassins, and among men who seek the lives of their associates, on the most trivial occasions, and without cause, what hurricanes of passion can be roused in the soul of usually moderate men by such

Congress has become little better than a den of semi-savages. It is here that our conflicting systems of civilization impinge. This is the point of contact, and of course of friction, of irritation, and of con-The Finance Min ster has introduced to the Legislature a measure for revolutionizing the whole banking system. In a previous letter, I stand what some of its leading provisions would be; and

aggravating experiences. And to judge the con-

duct of a man who acts under such influences by

the strict rules of propriety and morality laid down for ordinary guidance, is to do him monstrons in-

the politics of the country are now in atransition state. The contest being to see whether Slavery area it now occupies, the question is one that rouses is to possess the whole country, or to be limited to the all the brutal forces and instincts of its supporters. This barbarism thus sways its battle-ax in the halls of legislation, and essays to win by intimidation, violence, and bloodshed. The question is thus forced upon the representatives of the civilization of the country, "In what manner shall such demonstrations be met?" Each man must answer for Of course the answers are as various as the individuals themselves. Nobody proposes to succemb; but upon the mode of resistance there is a natural lack of unanimity. While one man, or set of mes, believes the barbarians should be met with their own weapons, others insist upon holding to civilized and Christian methods. The necessities of the case must be left to shape their own results. It is difficult to anticipate them. One thing at least is super There is a point which all man atteast is sure. There is a point which all men recognize as one where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Under the extraordinary circumstances of the present condition of things in Congress, every man should be allowed to be his own judge what that point is in his ewn case. It would be harsh and outrageous in any Northern constituency to con-demn its representative for being too intrepid at anch a time.

In this particul'ar instance of Mr. Potter, it is well understood that there are wretched hounds upon his track from his own State, now here, who egg on the Southern bullies to press him to the point of resistance, first, in the hope he may be killed out of their way, and next, that if he escape, they can attack him at home for repelling his assailants in the only way he considers left open to him. These devilish purposes bave thus far been baffled though not ended, so far as his life is concerned If he should survive their machinations, the other ordeal is still to be met, and in undergoing that, if he should be allowed to live to do it, he will deserve the sympathies and support of every generous heart. His position, and that of every other North-ern man who holds or may hold a similar one, is trying in the extreme. Beset by bullies and assassins on the one hand who seek his life for opposing their designs, circumventing their schemes, and humbling their pretensions, he is pursued on the other by hypecritical and malicious doughfaces, who will aim to make his very merits criminal, that they may rise upon his ruin. It is time the Northern people were fully awake to these things. J. S. P.

THE CORRESPONDENCE The correspondence in the affair between Messrs. Potter and Pryor has been made public. It is given

CARD FROM MESSES, CHISMAN AND MILES. CARD FROM MESSIS, CHISMAN AND STREET, In correquer ce of the numerous false rumors which have been industriously circulated through the Northern Press, the undersigned deem it proper to make the following publi-

the undersigned deem it proper to make the following publication:

The subjoined correspondence took place in consequence of certain words ottered in the House of Representaves, between Messre Pryor and Potter. Mr Hindman, as upperss from memorandum (marked *), being compeller to return home. Mr Keittreerleved from Mr. Lander Mr. Potter's strat note, with the understanding that he was to band it to Mr. Miles, who delivered it to Mr. Pryor. As Mr. Lander distinctly states to Mr. Keitt that Mr. Potter, would not leave? the District it was deemed proper, for obvious research and to guard against interruption in the silfar, that some one other than a Manuber of Cameres should bear the challence to a bossile meeting. "In the District" to Mr. Potter. Mr. Chitamas, a hon-resident of Washington, then sawned the place of acting friend for Mr. Pryor. Mr. Miles advised with him throughout, entirely cancured with him in every step-up to the termination of the correspondence on their part, and has desired to make this public statement of his position.

T. P. CHISMAN.

WM. PORCHER MILES.

WM. PORCHER MILES.

[A.] MR. PRYOR'S CHALLENGE.

SIR: Will you have the kindness to destanate a place outside the District of Columbia and the time, when and where there may be further correspondence between us? I have the henor to be, very respectfully.

The Hon John F. Potter.

henor to be, very respectfully.

The Hon. John F. Potters.

[A.] MEMORANDUM.

On to-day, at three e'clock and ten minutes, I met Mr. Potter in one of the sitting-rooms of the House of Especientatives, and delivered to him Mr. Pryor's first note, a copy of which, marked "A," is in Mr. Pryor's possession. Mr Poster opened the note, which was unrealed, and read it. I then inquired at what time his answer would be communicated, to which one replied that it should be at his excilest convenience, but that por haps it would not be before morning. At five o'clock, hearing runers of the probable arrest of the partiest I med. Mr. Potter in the same room and informed blim of these runers, and also that Mr. Pryor has gone out of the District to avoid arrest. He said that he would endeavor to avoid arrest, but could not leave immediately, lest his wife, who was at the time in the sailery, should be alarmed. At this same interview, I informed Mr. Potter that I was suddenly called home by sichness in my family, and that Hon L. M. Kent would act in my stead. I had just previously notified him of this in writing. T. C. HINDMAN.

MR. POTTER TO MR. PRYOR.

MR. POTTER TO MR. PRYOR. Sin: Your note of this date, received by the hands Sin: Your note of this date, received by the hands of Hon. Thomas C. Hindman, Invities a "correspondence" to be hereafter conducted outside of the District of "clam"is, evidently to avoid on your part certain penal ies imposed by law. I reply that the Cenatination of Wiscomin allows me no escape from the consequences of ench a "correspondence" as you seen to centempiete wherever it may be conducted. I therefore inform you that such "further correspondence" as you may wish to make, may be delivers to my riend Col. P. W. Lander.

I have the heart to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Hen. Roose A. Pavon.

Hon. RODER A PRIVOR.

MR. PRYOR TO MR. POTTER. Sin: In order to be assured that I do not missopre-bend the prests import of your note by Mr. Lender, I beg to in-quire if you will accept a challenge from me, in the District of Columbia? I have the honor to be, Very respectfully &c., ROGER A. PRYOR.

MR. POTTER TO MR. PRYOR. MR. POTTER TO MR. PRYOR.

APRIL 12, 1860.

Sir: If there be any ambiguity in my note of last evening, after the explanation of my friend Col. Lander to your friend Col. Relit last night, and Mr. Chleman to day, which I understand he made, I beg to say that I will answer the impairy contained in your note when a challenge shall reach me.

I have the honer to be, very respectfully, &c.,
Hon. Rosens A. Pavon

Koth.—Immediately on receipt of the above I delivered the following note, which I had been furnished by Mr. Pryor in advance.

NR. PRYOR TO MR. POTTER.

VARIANA, April 12, 1860.

SIR: I demand the satisfaction usual among gentlemen for the personal afficient you offered me in debate, and for which you were pleased to avon your responsibility.

I have the hount to be, very respectfully,
Hon, John F. Fotter R. ROGER A. PRYOR.
P. S.—My friend, Mr. Chismen, will deliver this note.
R. A. P.

P. S.—My Riene, and Chapter To Mr. CHISMAN.

COL. LANDER TO Mr. CHISMAN.

APRIL 12—7] p. m.

The Hon. Mr. CHISMAN—Siv: O ing to my not being able to find Mr. Petter—an article in The Near causing him to charge his place of meeting—I am compelled to request you to await a reply to the note you have favored me with, for a short space of time—say for a few bours. I am, most respectfully. &c., F. W. LANDER.

MR. POTTER TO MR. PRYOR.

APRIL 12, 1960.

Sir: Your second note of to-day is received. I refer you to my friend, Col. F. W. Lander, to make the necessary arrangements. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN F. POTTER.

The Hon. Rogen A. PHYOR. COL. LANDER TO MR. CHISMAN.

COL. LANDER TO MR. CHISMAN.

The Hen. T. P. CHISMAN—Sir: I have to state that my principal lies John Poter, discissiming the particular reles of the code, will fight the Hon Roger A Fryor with the common bowiseknife, at such a place, private room er open sy, in this District, as we may agree apon, at a time to be fixed within the next twelve hours, by you and myself. Distence four feet at commencement of engagement T wo seconds to be orecent to each principal. Seconds restricted to one savy revolver each Knives of principals of equal weight and length of biddle. Fight to commence at the word Three. The calling of the tally and word, as between principal seconds, to be decided by turning a piece of money. I have the hone to be most respectfully,

torning a piece of money. I have the honor to be most respectfully,

MR. CHISMAN TO COL. LANDER.

Washington, April 12, 1865.

COL. F. W. Liander.—Sir: in response to the domand of my friend Mr. Pryor for "the satisfaction name among gentlemen." from your friend 85: Potter you state that your principal, "disciplining the partic durrules of the code, will light Hor. Peyer A. Pryor with the common to wie kintin, etc., e.c." Not recombing this winger behaviours and inhuman mode of setting difficulties as efter usual smorg gentlemen or consistent with the notions of sivilized society, I mas, without referring your communication to my principal or even a cinc him emphatically refuse to allow him to engage in it. Whenever your pilutipal will reply to Mr. Pryor's decand in such a way as may seem to me consistent with any formal over most libral construction of the rules of the code, whether particular or general, I shall be most therpy to coorminate to my principal such response.

There the henor to be, most respectfully.

COL. LANDER TO MR. CHISMAN.

sponse. I have the honor to be, most respectfully.

T. P. CHISMAN.

COL. LANDER TO MR. CHISMAN.

The Hon. T. P. CHISMAN—Size: Xour note is just received. Without replying to it e terms of indignation which seem to pervade it, I will simply say that my principal detests and abhors the barbarous are inhuman mode of settling difficulties usual among semilemen, termed dueling. He represents his cultivers in the following muner: He asserts and maintains the highest present on the floor of Congress, within parillamentary rules, say matter which be believe to be correct. Called upon by note to reply to your principal, he has made his statement. As his friend, I have presented it. You object to fit closms. They were such as wond alone enable my prumpal, who was masounisted with the usual weapons of duelate, to meet your friend on equal terms. He will not go not of the District to dash a duel. He waives the canal last resure of the non-duelate he assersion that he will defend himself when were asserted. He even goes so far as to some time, place and weapon. case, the every fees so far as to tame; who, puce and weapon.

When at this stage of it e affair you upped to the triot terms of the code, and expues you refer of earlier have actuated my fitted Mr. Potter. Differing with him as much as a man can in plaints. I believe with him the every american citizen is entitled to the full expression of his opinions. I therefore present myself in his place without restrictions.

I have the henor to be, very respectfully.

F. W. LANDER.

MR. CHISMAN TO COL. LANDER. Col. F. W. Lander-Sir: Neither my friend Mr.

Pryor nor myself have any personal quarrel with you. I cannot
therefore permit him or myself to take any advantage of your
conficus offer to substitute yourself in Mr. Potter's place. As

"must weapone of deelles," cannot meet my friend "on equaterms" in the District of Columbia, except with the "som an bowis-knife," which mode of fighting I have refused by accode to and as he "will not go out of this District to fight a duel," and, moreover, "walves the usual last record of the non-deallest," and moreover, "walves the usual last record of the non-deallest," and moreover, "walves the usual last record of the non-deallest," and terminate this correspondence with the expression of my regret that we have been mable to adjust the matter between our principals in the manner "usual smoon gentlemen," which manner, though your principal detests and abhors it as barbarous and inhoman, would seem to men of plain some not more so than a sight with howic knives.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, T. P. CHISMAN,

a light with bowie-knives.

I have the henor to be, very respectfully, T. P. CHISMAN,

COL. LANDER TO MR. CHISMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 8 a. m., April 13, 1969.

THE HON. T. P. CHISMAN.—Sir I I received your last note at 73 o'clock this morning. In it you relierate your assertion that your principal shall not meet Mr. Potter with bowie-knives, making assurance doubly sure. I have to correct an impression I have apparently conveyed in my last latter—an expression also relerred to in your note. It appears by my statement that "Mr. Potter waives the usual last resort of the conduction, the assertion that he will cade himself whenever assailed. This is a miletale. If for the time he waives the mere excertion, and placed himself for the time he waives the mere excertion, and placed himself so far as he could at the disposal of Mr. Pryor in regard to a personal combat, by no means believe that he will not defend himself. I beg to assure you, without consulting with my principal, that he will protect himself with honor whenever assailed. It also becomes my duty to inform you that the Hon. John Potter did not know of my offer to appear for him. The further remarks of your letter being mere expression of opinion upon a mode of adjusting difficulties, the preprincy of which we are not discussing. I have mothing to offer in reply.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully.

A CARD FROM MR. CHISMAN.

A CARD FROM MR. CHISMAN.

In further explanation of Mr. Pryor's position in the contraversy with Mr. Petter, I doesn't proper to make public the following notes; which, though nover delivered have an list the following notes; which, though nover delivered have an easuarish brating on the transaction. The first note was handed to me by Mr. Fryor, in Alexandria, and, at his urgant entresty, I sgree, agulast my ewn judgment, to deliver it to Mr. Potter; but on reaching Washington, in deference to the serrest and unemin us remonstrence of Hoa Mesers Lamar. Rett. and Mines I determined to take the responsibility of withholding it. It reads as follows:

"Virginia, 12 o'clock, April 12, 1860.

"Sig: I avail myself of the earliest moment after a report from my friend Mr Chisman to send you this note. In consequence of the impossibility of communicating with mg my friend have been compelled to proceed without can'erence in the several stages of this contravers. He has acted in any behalf from the highest impulses of honor, and in ohe lience to the rules which govern the sonduct of sentence in the decision. Before formally accepting your terms of combats, I must report to the effect that I am seeking in some way to restrict your liberty of spreach as a Representative. I do not question your privileges in the night of your fittent, excused as a Representative. I do not question your privileges in the set regards an aspersion which you interpolated without warrant in the offinial report of the cebace in the House of Regreentatives, and for which you refused any analogs. Frotestina against the terms of combat you offer-fiest, escause they do not sillord on the "satisfaction until among centlemen," which you eagaged to accord me by your acceptance of my challenge; secondry because they are intermed of my challenge; secondry because they are intermed of combat you offer-fiest, escause they do not sillord on the "satisfaction of equal community, talicity, 'scause, by resume of your greatly supposed. My frisud Mr. Chimman is authorized to ized community; thirity, "scause, by remain of your greatly superior ze and straight they dry me avery your greatly superior ze and straight they dry me avery condition of equal encounter—twentheless, I or soccept your terms and will fight you as you propose. My friend Mr. Chlamau is authorized to arrange the details of time and place.

Before concluding, I must assure you that in the use of every wespon save one, the pistol, you have at least as much expertness and experience as myself. To this no eliminate a reply in your own name.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,"

Mr. tryor, being mable to find a following the first and the property.

"Hon. John F. Potten.
Mr. rryor, being unable to find a friend who would carry the
hove note, handed me the following, which I agreed to deliver

Mr. rryor, being unable to find a friend who would carry the show note handed me the following, which I agreed to deliver to Mr. Potter.

"Str. I selze the earliest opportunity after my return to the city, and on examination of the correspondence between Mr. Lancer and Mr. Chiuman in reference to the difficulty between us, to respond to the infunction contained in your second's last note. Although your proposed terms of combat were rejected by my friend without conference with me, yet i have no a termstree now left but to submit to his declaim. I find however, in your rather righthcant and suppliate preclamation of a purpose to defend y currell against attack, some faint possibility of a settleme to the controversy between us. Act my on that fly on will, within the next torse hours, name a particular time, and designate some plate out of the thoroughfares and more frequented partiens of the city, with a view to e cape interruption and to avoid telasty to other persons. I will afterd you an opportunity to redeem the vanit with which you passed your resources of self-decises.

"Tom obedient servant, ROSER A. PRYOR."
"My rivend Mr. Chiuman will deliver the note.
"Her. J. F. POTTER!"

When our my way to deliver the above note to Mr. Potter, to my surprise I was authoritatively informed that he had been arrested and put under bounds to keep the passe After this I could, of course, present no such communication to him.

T. P. CHISMAN.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

PROBABLE FIGHTING,

PROBABLE FIGHTING.

Correspondence of The N. O. Delta.

BROWNSVILLE, April 6, 1860.

Information has just reached here to-day, which rendered it very probable that stirring times are close at hard. The plot thickens. Since I has wrote you, our troops have returned from Mexico, and many of the more concervative people began to conclude that quiet was about being restored to the border. These hopes have been sudgely dashed to the ground.

Until within the last few days, the opinion has prevailed that Cortina had quit the vicinity of the River and gone into the interior of Mexico. Now, ramors

and gone into the interior of Mexico. Now, rumors are rise that he is again in the vicinity of Reynosa, Mexico (distant about sixty miles from Matamoras), with a largely increased force—in some instances esti-ma ed as high as 500 men. I do not think, however that these reports are very reliable, although they are implicitly believed by many.

On the 4th inst., Capt. Ford crossed the river again

in the vicinity of Reynora, with about seventy Rang ers, and entered that place and demanded of the au-thorities of the town the surrender to him of some twenty five or thirty men who, the Captain had good reason to know, had been in the service of Cortina.

The authorities wanted to know of Capt. Ferd by
what authority he crossed the national boundary and entered a Mexican town with an armed force. The Captain replied that he believed tent an understanding had been had by the authorities on each side of the river, that the American troops could at any time cross the Rio Grande in het pursuit of Cortins or of those implicated with him, and that he (Ford) had now crossed the river and come to Revness to demand the delivery to him of some of Cortins men who, he was said asserted when the control of the con tered a Mexican town with an armed force. The delivery to rim of some of Corties's men who, he was well assured, were in and about the town. The authorities answered that they would not comply with the demand—that many of the parties demanded had never been implicated with Corina, and if they had, they would not entrender them to be executed as summarily as they had reason to believe would be the case. Ford then told them that he would take the men (demanded) by force. Whereupon the population of Reynova commenced arming, and paraded a force of about 200 men, which was being constantly increased, and the authormenced arming, and paraded a force of about 200 men, which was being constantly increased, and the authorities told Ford that they would resist to the death any attempt on the part of the latter to arrest any Mexicans. Ford, upon seeing so formidable a demonstration, recrossed the river at Edinburgh, (opposite Reynosa), for reinforcements. The next day Capt. Stoneman, who is in command of the whole mounted force, (Rangers and Regulars), made a formal demand of the authorities of Reynosa for the surrender of the men, as received by demanded. The authorities then asked previously demanded. The authorities then asked time to advice with Gen. Garcia, at Matamoras. This request Stoneman refused to comply with, and re-turned as an ultimatum, that unless the authorities were prepared to accede to his demand on the morning of the 6th, (to-day), he would cross the river into Revnosa and enforce it. The force under command of Stone-man amounts to something upward of three hundred ween all mounted. men, all mourted.

men, all mounted.

The very latest rumor is, that a conferreached Matamons this forenoon, with disputches from Reynoss for Gen. Garcia, asking him to send up a military force to aid the citizens of Reynosa to defend the place

against the threatened attack of Stoneman, and that a force was about being sent up from Matamoras.

A sourier arrived here to day from Capt. Soneman, with dispatches for Capt. Dawson, commanding Fort Brown. The purport of these dispatches has not thanspired. A few claim to have got some little taking of them, and any that Stoneman, and care for some them, and say that Stoneman had sent for some pieces of artillery. If this should prove true, it will be known in a few hours, and perhaps in time for me to inform

Appearances very much indicate that there has al-

Appearances very much indicate that there has already been a conflict between our troops and the people of Reyncea. What I have stated comes in a reliable way, I think. Very great excitement prevails both here and at Matamore, and I think within a few hours we shall here some starting news.

Major Heintzleman left here a few days since by order of Col. Lee, the latter having ordered the Major to meet him at Ric Grande City. The Major was accommanied by Capt. Lee, Lieuz. Thomas and Reed, and a small deliabilist and troops.

The policy of Gov. Houston with reference to affairs on the Ric Grande and frontier protection generally, is making him hosts of friends in this region. The tone of his correspondence with the General Government is greatly lauded, and his whole policy (latterly) in this connection reselves universal approbation. It appears to be the universal sentiment that Gov. Houston is the man for the very important cross touching Mexican atheirs now upon us. He fills the oill most completely. Even his political opponents award him unreserved commendation for his poice as recently connected. The people of Texas are with him and will stand by him. No man in the State has so strong a hold upon the confidence of the sovereigns. They believe in him. No man in the State has so strong a hold upon the confidence of the sovereigns. They believe in him, and many of them think they will go to him when they die.

It will be remembered that two weeks ago we gave an account of a mistake made by the United States sol diers who were in pursuit of Cortina, on the 17th ult. and who attacked some Mexicans, their own alties thir king they were hostile troops. Some suspicions o treachery were entertained, as we learned by the last eccounte; The Brownsville Flag gives some details of this affair:

It appears that the commander of the Mexican frees saw our troops cross the river, and acknowledged that he knew they were going to the Mesa to attack Certins. Our troops heard his spies in the

Chaparral and thre of out a party to observe them, but no communication was received from the Mexicans giving information that a portion of the National Guarda wer's there.

Our troops advanced, heard the rentirele aleria of the gward, saw the picket ran into the camp, heard the long roll beaten, and still meved on. No challenge was given by the Mexicans, and everything indicated an enemy's camp. They approached to within forty or fifty yards, fired upon the correls occupied by the Mexicans, the fire was returned, some of the Mexicans fied to the chaparral, and some shut themselves up in the jocales, and were made with a some of the Mexicans till after the officer in command had surrendered, that they learned that a portion of the National Guarda were there; apon which their arms and other property taken in the fight were immediately restored.

Four Mexicans were killed, and our party lost four horsee.

From La Mesa our forces returned to the river, and camped at San Lorenzo. Our the 18th they started down the river escorting the steamer Ranchero, and camped at the Ballitas. At La Balsa they killed the celebrated thief and cut throat, Faustino, Cortina's Indian captain. On the 19th they left the river, and at Rancho Magney killed a Cortina man who fired upon them. On the 20th they reached the Cayntano Kancho, forty miles from the Rio Grande del Norte, and, failing to find Cortina, returned to the San Lorenzo the same evening. At Ratamiras they found a detailment of Mexican National Guard, some twelve miles nearer the river than they had been. On the 21st, in pursuance of an order from Major Heinizleman, they examed to the American side of the river.

They purchased their supplies, and the officers were cereful to suffer no one to molest the person or property of any peaceable Mexican. From La Mesa our forces returned to the river, and

erreral to surer no one to move the process of the erry of ary preseable Mexican.

Although the Mexican National Guards were out at he same time searching for Cortina, their search was enfined to the rear of our troops, and generally between them and Matamoros; and had previously been made mostly in front of Capt. Ford's eamp.

From all this, it appears that the Mexican National Guard are not very enthusiastic or trustworthy alies against the marander. The paper last quoted has also From the Prisma, of the 12th, we learn that the

Governor of Temanipus has ordered that Cortina and has band shall be vigorously pursued until they are completely exterminated. We have no doubt that Gov. Trevino is extremely anxious for such a consummation, but if he has been incredulous upon the point, we have no doubt that the affair of the 17th inst, at La Mess where a vertice of the 17th inst, at La Mesa, where a portion of the force sent from Mata-moras to attack Corina were found by our troops in

his can p, hair an hour before daybreak, will satisfy him that the Mexican soldiery are Cortina men. Caps. John S. Fore, of the Rangers, arrived in our city yesterday morning, having just returned from his scout into Mexico. He marched one hundred miles in two days on that trip, and if reports from the other the river are true, came very near catching

Cortina napping.

The steamer Arizona has been chartered to bring a ompany of light artillery to this place, on her next

col. Lee is on his way to this place with troops. He ones via Laredo.

The New-Orleans Picayune has Brownsville corres

ondence to the 6th inst. Quiet had prevailed for the two weeks previously; but rumors were again affoat that Cortina had returned toward the frontier, and encamped at a Seminole settlement about two hundred miles up the river.

PERSONAL.

-A German correspondent of The Independent says that the ladies of that country are by no means so well educated as those of America. At an evening party in Halle, one lady wanted to know whether Christmas did not take place in America in the Summer, since in Germany it occurs in Winter; another whether we are Christians in America, and had any Christmas at all; another, whether a man could not go backward and forward like a shuttle-cock between Germany and America, and thus live in perpetual Summer. -The editor of Bell's Life in London is delighted

with that distinguished personage, Mr. John Morrissey, who has lately arrived in England. "His mug is all over that of a pugilist, and there is a look about him which convinces one at once that he would prove a tough customer to any one." Morrissey, according to Rell's Life, has bet \$3,000 on Savers.

-Dr. Magoon of the First Baptist Church, Albany administered beptism last Sabbath to a young gir about 16 years old, who was in the last stages of consumption. She felt that God, for Christ's sake, had forgiven her sins, and she could not be content to leave the world till she had acknowledged her Lord before men in the way of His own appointment. After some doubt and hesitation her wishes were complied with, and she was carried to the Baptistry in the arms of several brethren of the Church, having on the white robes which were understood to be her grave-clothes, and was immersed by the pastor. The scene was one of the most touching ever witnessed, and the congre-gation was bathed in tears. No injury occurred to her from the baptism, and in the afternoon she attended again to join the Church in observing the Lord's

Supper. -The Marquis de la Coussaye, who lately died in his villa, on the banks of the peaceful lake of Eughien, four miles from Paris, left a rather eccentric legacy. He bequeathed a sum of 50,000f. to the commune Englien upon trust, to pay the interest thereof every year to some well-conducted girl for her marriage por tion, but upon this condition, that the maiden to be an nually elected, shall, in the month of May, place a gar-land upon the testators tomb with one hand, while she receives her fortune with the other.

-The Emperor Napoleon has presented a splendid diamend brooch to Mme. Ferraris, as a mark of his admiration of her brilliant dancing in " Pierre de Me-

-The Shah of Persia is not only not dead, but he has not been sick for a single day.

-Recently, an infant was brought to a church near London to be christened. The minister proceeded with the rite until he came to the words " Name this child," when the mother named it " Lucy," by which name it was christened. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the mother informed the minister that she had made a serious mistake. Its name should have been Edzabeth instead of Lucy, as, of her three children, she had one already named Lucy. Unfortunately, however,

the name could not be altered. -His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, in company with his suite, was hunting recently at Oxford. On their way home they missed their road, and found themselves on the lands of an eccentric farmer named Hedges, but called by the sobriquet of " Lord Chief Justice Burns." The farmer shut the gates upon the party, and levied a fine of a sovereign for damages, enforcing the demand with an intimation that none of them should leave until he had pocketed the amount. The party at first imagined that when Hedges was acquainted with the names of his visitors he would at once have claimed the Royal clemency; but in this they were quite mistaken, for upon being informed that he was detaining the future King of England, he remarked: "Prince or no prince, I'll have my money." And it is believed that he got it.

-M. Lecomte tells the following story of Julien, when the great leader was giving orchestral concerts in the Jardin Turc at Paris:

in the Jardin Turc at Paris:

"One of his musicians, who had been a fencing-master in a regiment, and a dispute with him, and sant him a challenge. Julien asked a week to prepare for the duel, and his request was granted. At the end of that time the encounter took place with swords, and he received a furious thrust, which ran him right through the body, the hit of the weapon actually resting upon the wound, and his antagonist having naturally let go his sword, Julien rushed upon him, and in his turn dealt him a desperate blow; after which, having thus revenged himself, he remained erect, with a sword sticking out of his back! Nobody daring to withdraw it, he hunself had the energy to plack it from the wound. It had made itself a passage which, wonderful to relate, interfered with none of the organs essential to life. A month afterward Julien had resumed his ba on and his primrose gloves, and, had resumed his be on and his primruse gloves, and, pullid and in elegiac autitades he once more presided over these concer's to which the fame of his adventure now attracted all Paris."

fornied, when seen at a distance, words offereive to the police. He had to run for it, and then it was he

went to England. -The Temperance men behaved badly the other day at Saharavi'le, Ohio. They had arraigned a member of the "Sons" for a violation of his pledge. During the trial, a brother-in-law gave the lie to a witness, and sent it home with a blow. Then followed a pro-miscuous fight, in which all the movable furniture of the spariment was shiet back and forth many times, the whole affair winding up with a pyrotechnic display, caused by the upsetting of two hot stoves. This was on Saturday; Sunday was passed in Larestenings and bravado; on Monday, two of the ei devant Sons of Temperance met in the street, the one armed with a druggist's pestle, the other with a carving-knife. Thus unequally matched, they fought till the bystanders separated them. The temperance cause stems to have been the greatest sufferer.

-Several years since, Beverly Edwards of Hempstead County, Arkansas, supposing he had killed a man in a fight, fled and has not been seen since. The isjures man recovered, and now the family of Edwards are exceedingly anxious to hear some news of their ong-lost relative.

-It may be satisfactory to the ladies to lears that at the last Queen's drawing-room in London, there were some strikingly beautiful faces among the debutantes; that white was the favorite color, though here and there appeared a dotted dress or two of last year's favorite hue, maure ; that green was also much worn; that feathers were the rage, and that roses were the most fashionable flower; that Lady Gertrade Amberst wore a costume very tastefully relieved by silver and blue flowers, and that she wore no jewelry; and that there were a few black dresses, the most striking being those worn by the Counters of Fife and Lady John Russell. All of which The Court Journal tells us. -Miss Elizabeth Paxton, sister of Sir Joseph

Paxton, of Crystal Palace fame, has just sued a rever end chaplain of the English army for a breach of promise of marriage. The damages were laid at \$15,000. Judgment went by default, and a Court of Inquiry was instituted to assers the damages. From the defendant, and the evidence of Sir Joseph Paxten who was the only witness called), it appeared that the parties became acquainted with each other in 1858, when Miss Paxton was twenty-four, at Gorea, in the County of Wexford, where the young lady was a companion in the family of Mr. Rand, a Roman Catholic family. The defendant preached at Dr. Newland's Protestant chapel, and there met with the plaintiff. Pro posals were made, and the defendant applied in June last to Sir Joseph Paxton to use his influence to obtain a living. The defendant had \$1,500 a year as an army chaplain, and was a widower with or child, and he was about 38 years of age. The defeat ant urged the marriage, and it was fixed for July. Joseph Paxton made preparations for the weddings take place at his house in Berkeley-square, when to matter was broken off; he said he had never seen defendant. The plainteff's counsel saked for substant demages, and denied that \$1,500 a year was ne & enflicient sum to marry on. If the defendant cold not pay in purse he must pay in person. The defeat ant had stated that he owed \$2,900, but that was w nstification for his conduct. The defendant's couns admitted a promise, and he said there were no impl tations on the young lady. The same cause still esisted which had prevented the marriage, and that we the defendant's circumstances. He had only \$1,500. year, with certain expenses, and he showed he was 1 debt. The defendant would not drag his wife int poverty; and he submitted that the defendant was no o pay in person if he could not pay in purse. The Jury assessed the damages at \$1,500. -Eighty-two persons are now in custody for bein

concerned in the malversations in the Austrian arc Arrests continue to be effected at Brunn, Prague, a Pesth. The malvergations are stated to date from battle of Solferino. On the sudden conclusion of armistice, numerous contracts for supplies to the armi were extered into, subject to the condition that, in \$ event of peace being concluded, the contractors show be allowed indemnities. The greater part of these co traces were fletitions, being only made to obtain the indemnities; and, by means of them, the Government was detrauded of millions. Gen Eynatten, who lately killed himself, and his accomplices, shared with the contractor the sums so obtained.

-The friends of Sir James Barke, Rajah of Larawak, have made a subscription of \$42,000 for his benefit. health is very poor.

-A private letter from Cassius M. Clay, dated the 10th of April, says: "Our troubles with the November Committee are, I trust, ended forever. We are left to the enjoyment of our constitutional rights, and to press on that divine revolution which will forever make them unnecessary." -A strange disagreement has existed for some time

between Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, and the Legislature of that State. In consequence of differences of opinion between them the regular session of the Legislature adjourned without making provision for carrying on certain railroads of the State. The Governor then summoned a special session, stating, in his proclamation, the several subjects which required immediate legislation. The Legislature convened accordingly, and passed bills on the subjects designated but in every case the Governor defeated them by interposing his veto; and, thereupon, on the 30th ult., both Houses adjourned

without giving the Governor the usual notice of their intention to do o. But they were intercepted at the railroad depot with another proclamation from the Governor, again sommoning them to meet forthwith in another extra session. They, however, paid no attention to this summons.

-We have already noticed the recent publication of Humboldt's private correspondence, with various records of his conversation made by Varnhagen von Ease. The following extracts are taken from the book: "General Leopold von Gerlach, who is fond of his

The following extracts are taken from the book:

"General Leopold von Gerlach, who is fond of his jest, took the liberty lately of venturing an attack upon Humbolct, and said to him, Your Excellency doubtless goes now frequently to church." This was said with the view to confuse Humboldt. He, however, instantly rejoined: 'That is certainly a very kind inquiry of yours just now. You, no doubt, wish to point out how I might try to push my fortune in the world.' The canting hypocrite was struck dumb. Humboldt assured me that, but for his connection with the Court, he could not live in Barlin; he would be banished; so greatly was he hated by the ultras and the sham pious. Every means was adopted to set the King against him; in other countries of Germany his would not be telerated either so soon as he were to lose the protection and halo of his position.

'The abilities of one of the princes was the subject of conversation, and the general opinion was that they were of a very ordinary kind. Humboldt contradicted 'I must disease that, said he they young Prince lately spoke with me; he me me waiting in his mother's apartments, and asked, "Who are you?" I replied, "My name is Humboldt.

"And what are you?" "I am chamberlain of his Majeety the King." "I sthat sli?" curtly broke of the Prince, turned on his heel, and went his way. That is in questionably a proof of understanding.

"At I o'cleck, Humboldt came. Wonderfully no tive for his years. Is exasperated at the comp d'étal in France, at the during volence, the arbitrary burishments, particularly the robbery of the Orisane family. The King was at first overjoyed at the news. The deed of villainy jerpetrated against the people, exame their representatives, against right and his so time oath, is not so obnoxionate the King and the Court; but that the adventurer is any upon the people, exercises socialism, and will be Emperor besides, that makes him detectable!

Humboldt sends me with a friendly line, the book written by the Marquic of Normandy upon the Revolstion of 18

The circumstances which decided him to quit Paris were, like everything in his life, singular and out of the common way. Having some cause of complaint against the authorities, he revenged himself by the composition of an odd posting-bill, in which a combination of letters, put in larger type than the others,